LEBEDEVA, Valentina Sergeyevna; RAVKIND, B.M., red.; BUGROVA, T.I., tekhn. red.

[Exercise therapy in myocardial infarct] Lechebnaia fizicheskaia kul'tura pri infarkte miokarda. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1963. 141 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(HEART—INFARCTION) (EXERCISE THERAPY)

LEBEDEVA, V. V.

LEBEDEVA, V. V.: "The interaction between drinking and eating reactions under various conditions." Min Higher Education USSR. Voronezh State U. Voronezh, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 23, 1956

LEBEDEVA, V.V.

AUTHORS: Makareyich, T. N., Medres, P. L., Lebedeva, V. V. SOV/50-58-6-14/24

TITLE: The Experience of Creative Cooperation in the Field of Hydrological Forecasts (Opyt tvorcheskogo sodruzhestva v oblasti sostavleniya gidrologicheskikh prognozov)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 6, pp. 44 - 45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The experience made by the researchmen who took part in the working out of one or the other method of prognosis is very important in the practical use of these methods. A cooperation of the scientists and the assistants working in the field is especially important in the case of an instable hydrological regime, above all in the northwest of the USSR. The unsettled character of the weather conditions is to be noticed to considerably great extent in spring and autumn. The ice phenomena of single water objects do not develop simultaneously. In consequence of this the forecasts for the freezing up for the region of Leningrad and the neighboring regions have been inadequate in the course of the last ten years. Therefore it was decided to combine the efforts of the scientists of the State Hydrological Institute (Gosudarstvennyy gidrologicheskiy institut = GGI) and of the hydrologists of the

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The Experience of Creative Cooperation in the Field of Hydrological Forecasts SOV/50-58-6-14/24

Northwestern (Severozapadnyy) and the Murmansk UGMS (Upravleniye gidro-meteorologicheskiy sluzhby = Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service) as well as of the Petrozavodsk Hydrometeorological Observatory (gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya). A plan for the combined work was made. GGI worked out the method of the background-forecast (fonovyy prognoz) of the occurrence of ice and a local method of forecast for the freezing up. V.A.Stepanova developed successfully the method of the forecasting of the freezing up of Lake Onega (Onezhskoye ozero), of the river Vytegra (Vytegra), and of the channels. While the forecasts with respect to the seasons were worked out communications of the cooperating scientists and hydrologists were read as well as the assumptions made by the synoptists. Thus the first were able to come to learn the weak points of the method and to take steps in order to improve them. Examples are given. The analysis of the forecasts which were not correct is to be carried out. The cooperation is continued and proved to be quite a success.

1. Meteorology--USSR 2. Hydrology--Applications 3. Weather forecasting 4. Climatic factors

Card 2/2

LEBEDEVA, V.V.

Using the characteristics of the baric circulation regime in forecasting the rapid and continuous establishment of the ice phase. Trudy GGO no.111:182-192 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Russia, Northwestern--Ice on rivers, lakes, etc.)

SOV/79-29-8-16/81

5(4)
AUTHORS: Lebedev, O. L., Antipina, I. V., Kazarnovskiy, S. N., Lebedeva, V. V.

TITLE: Catalytic Oxidation of Cyclohexylamine by Means of Hydrogen Peroxide Into the Oxime of Cyclohexanone

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 8, pp 2534-2536 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the synthesis of the oxime of cyclohexanone which is used in the manufacture of caprone, the oxidation of cyclohexylamine with hydrogen peroxide in the presence of catalysts can be applied. Cyclohexylamine is easily obtained by hydrogenation of aniline. The purpose of the present paper was the oxidation of cyclohexylamine to form the oxime of cyclohexanone by means of hydrogen peroxide. The following reagents were used: 98% cyclohexylamine with a boiling point of 133°, obtained by hydrogenation of aniline; 30% hydrogen peroxide dissolved in water; ammonium tungstate and ammonium molybdate. The oxime formed in the reaction was determined colorimetrically (Ref 9). In the oxidation of cyclohexylamine, a number of catalysts were used which combine with H_2O_2: the salts of the uranic, vanadic,

Card 1/3

molybdic and tungstic acid. The first two are not active. Figure 1 presents the results of the oxidation of cyclohexylamine in the presence of the molybdates and tungstates. The ammonium tungstate shows the highest activity in the presence of trilon B. By a catalyst deficiency with respect to H_2O_2 the oxime formation is reduced, on excess catalyst it does not increase. Thus the reaction of the catalyst with H_2O_2 plays an important part in the oxidation. In the process of oxidation the grouping E-OOH (or EOO^-) is the oxidizing agent, in which E represents one of the atoms C, S, W, Mo. Pertungstate seems to be most suitable for the above-mentioned synthesis. The influence exerted by the concentration of trilon B upon the yield of the oxime is shown in figure 2. The experiments showed that trilon B acts as a stabilizer of H_2O_2 in which it suppresses the side reaction, i.e. its decomposition. With an increasing quantity of H_2O_2, also the yield of the oxime increases up to 58%, but only in the presence of tungstate. On addition of trilon B,

Catalytic Oxidation of Cyclohexylamine by Means of Hydrogen Peroxide Into the Oxime of Cyclohexanone

the yield increases up to 80% in which case only half of the hydrogen peroxide is needed (Fig 3). There are 3 figures and 13 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Gor'kiy Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: February 20, 1958

ANTIPINA, I. V.; KAZARNOVSKIY, S. N.; Prinimala uchastiye: LEBEDEVA V. V.

Oxidation of cyclohexylamine by hydrogen peroxide to cyclohexanone oxime. Khim prom no. 3:165-170 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

L 21726-65 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWA(d)/EWP(w)/EWP(t) Pf-4 ASD(a)-5/
ACCESSION NR: AP4044923 S/0279/64/000/004/0143/0146

AUTHOR: Lebedeva, V. V. (Moscow); Novik, V. K. (Moscow)

TITLE: The emissivity of certain commercial alloys in the infrared region of the spectrum

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Metallurgiya i gornoye delo, no. 4, 1964, 143-146

TOPIC TAGS: commercial alloy, aluminum, steel, infrared, spectral emissivity, oxidation

ABSTRACT: The development of mechanization and automation of continuous metallurgical processes calls for temperature and size control as well as control of the strip arrangement during rolling without direct contact with the metal or alloy. There is an increasing tendency towards the use of the emissivity of the metal or alloy for control purposes. In this connection, the authors investigate the spectral emissivity of widely used Al alloys "AD1" and "D16" within the 100 to 400C temperature range, of "L62" brass and of "St3" and "St.45" steel between 100 and 650C in the infrared at a wave length λ = 2 to 14 microns. Specimens were sus-

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pended on porcelain tubes in a water-cooled vacuum chamber at a residual pressure of 0.1 to 0.3 mm Hg to prevent surface oxidation and to decrease heat transfer. They were heated by an electrical spiral through a 0.15 mm thick porcelain plate. The optical system was protected from the spiral irradiation by asbestos fiber which covered the sides of the 10 x 30 x 1.3 mm specimens. The working surface was delineated by a water-cooled Al diaphragm at a distance of 2 to 2.5 mm from the specimen. In Al alloys spectral emissivity increased by 10% and in other alloys considerably more after the second heating. In "St. 3" and "St. 45" steels the conspicuous oxidation caused a drastic increased in monochromatic emissivity at 250C. It reached 0.8 to 0.95 at 650C. Between 100C and 400C Al alloys and brass have a lower emissivity than steel. The effects of the surface quality are more appreciable in such oxidized alloys as brass and steel. All investigated materials had horizontal sections on the emissivity curves which in that area of the spectrum are characteristic of grey body: "AD1" and "D16" at 100 to 500C; "L62" at 100 to 400C; and "St. 3" and "St.45" specimens at 100C. Orig. art. has: 4 figures

L 21726-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4043923

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 10Nov63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, OP NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 004

Card 3/3

NAVAKATIKYAN, A.O.; [illegible]

Analysis of the effect of physical load, high environmental temperature and high oxygen content in inspired air on the excitability of the human visual analyzer. Fiziol. zhur. 49 no.9:1036-1043 S '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. From the Laboratory for Clinical Physiology, Research Institute of Occupational Physiology, Yerevan.

L 11254-66 FBD/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(k)/EWA(m)-2/EWA(h) SCTB/IJP(c) WG

ACC NR: AP6001930 SOURCE CODE: UR/0142/65/008/006/0632/0636

AUTHOR: Lebedeva, V. V.; Lebedev, I. V.; Odintsov, A. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of load mismatch on laser operation

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiotekhnika, v. 8, no. 6, 1965, 632-636

TOPIC TAGS: laser, ~~NeHe laser, laser operation~~ gaseous state laser, neon, helium

ABSTRACT: The results of an investigation of the effect of load mismatch on the power of a Ne-He laser are reported. Laser 1 (see figure) with concave mirrors 2 (radius, 1160 mm), having a reflection factor of 98%, generated power at 0.633 μ. Diaphragm 3 ensured excitation of a TEM_{00} mode in the laser; calibrated neutral light filters 4 and spherical mirror 5 acted as a mismatched load. The generated power was measured by a quadripole scheme which included an FEU-22 photomultiplier (PM) and an ENO-1 oscillograph. A laser equivalent circuit reduced to the plane of the output mirror is used to derive formulas describing the negative conductance of the laser

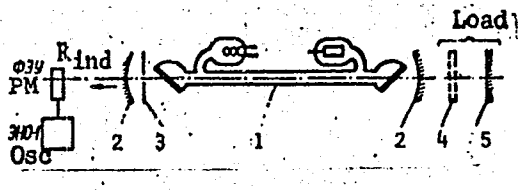


Fig. 1. Experimental laser

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.378.325

L 11254-66

ACC NR: AP6001930

medium as a function of the oscillation amplitude, with the pumping power kept constant: $G_- = f(U_m)$. Experimental maximum and minimum laser power for nine filters whose transparencies lay within 0.74--0.01 is shown. The experimental laser negative conductance falls off as U_m increases, as is generally the rule in soft-excited oscillators. The Ne-He laser has a pronounced nonlinearity within the entire range (20 db of saturation power) of its output power. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, and 12 formulas.

[03]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 13May65 / ORIG REF: 001 / ATD PRESS: 4174

Card 2/2

LEBEDEV, V.V.

Permissible irregularity of amplitude-frequency characteristics in recirculators. Radiotekhnika 20 no.10:36-37 O '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi.

LEBEDEVA, V. V.

LEBEDEVA, V. V. -- "Correlation of Intensities in the Visible Triplet of Mercury." Sub 30 Dec 52, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst imeni V. M. Molotov. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya, Moskva, January-December 1952

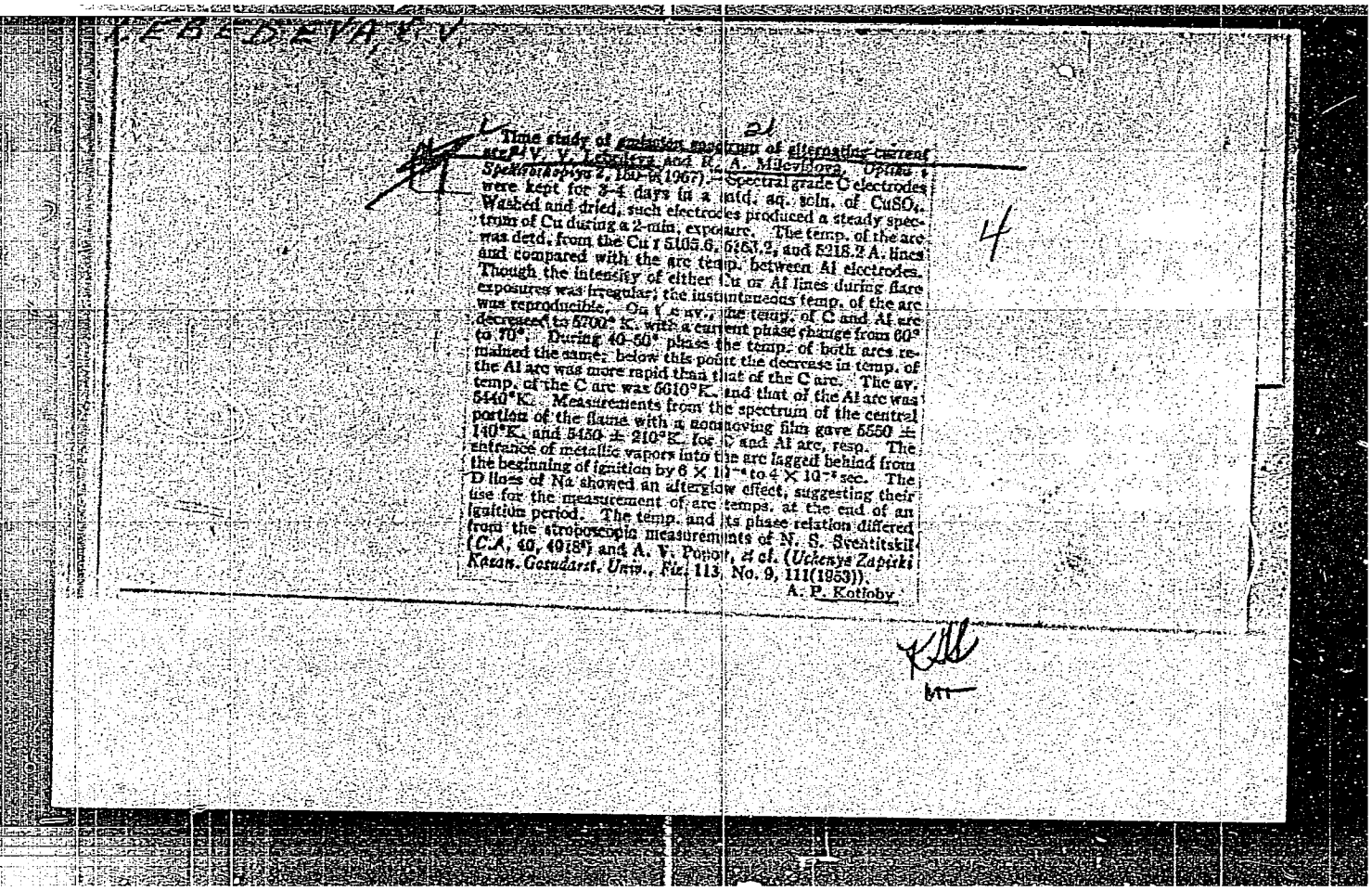
B

LEBEDEVA,V.V.; FABRIKANT,V.A.

Intensity correlations in the visible triplet of mercury. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 19 no.1:7-8 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut imeni V.M.Molotova i Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova

(Spectrum analysis) (Spectrometer)



Time study of emission spectrum of alternating current arc. V. V. Lebedeva and E. A. Mulevskaya. *Optika i Spektroskopiya* 2, 130–6 (1967).—Spectral grade C electrodes were kept for 3–4 days in a satd. aq. soln. of $CuSO_4$. Washed and dried, such electrodes produced a steady spectrum of Cu during a 2-min. exposure. The temp. of the arc was detd. from the Cu I 5105.6, 5153.2, and 5218.2 A. lines and compared with the arc temp. between Al electrodes. Though the intensity of either Cu or Al lines during flare exposures was irregular, the instantaneous temp. of the arc was reproducible. On 60 cy., the temp. of C and Al arc decreased to 5700° K. with a current phase change from 60° to 70°. During 40–50° phase the temp. of both arcs remained the same; below this point the decrease in temp. of the Al arc was more rapid than that of the C arc. The av. temp. of the C arc was 6010°K. and that of the Al arc was 5440°K. Measurements from the spectrum of the central portion of the flame with a nonmoving film gave 5550 ± 140°K. and 5450 ± 210°K. for C and Al arc, resp. The entrance of metallic vapors into the arc lagged behind from the beginning of ignition by 6×10^{-4} to 4×10^{-3} sec. The D lines of Na showed an afterglow effect, suggesting their use for the measurement of arc temps. at the end of an ignition period. The temp. and its phase relation differed from the stroboscopic measurements of N. S. Svechitskii (*C.A.* 40, 4918[8]) and A. V. Potop, *et al.* (*Uchenye Zapiski Kazan. Gosudarst. Univ.*, *Fiz.* 113, No. 9, 111(1953)).

A. P. Kotloby

LEBEDEV, I.V.; LEBEDEVA, V.V.

Operation of a "through" amplifier with negative conductance in microwave and optical frequency ranges. Radiotekh.i elektron. 8 no.2:221-230 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Amplifiers (Electronics)) (Microwaves)

LEBEDEVA, V.V.; LEBEDEV, I.V.

Through-type optical amplifiers. Opt. i spektr. 15 no.3: 413-420 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

LEBEDEVA, V.V.; LEBEDEV, I.V.

Reflecting and absorbing capacities of metallic films. Opt. i spektr. 18 no.1:115-118 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

LEBEDEVA, V.V.; ROMANOV, N.P.

Determining the electron concentration in an a.c. carbon arc. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 3: Fiz., astron. 20 no.6:55-61 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra optiki Moskovskogo universiteta. Submitted June 8, 1964.

BYALIK, V.G.; LEBEDEVA, V.V.; LYUBOMUDROV, V.Ye.; NAVAKATIKYAN, A.O.; AGARKOVA, S.V.

Chronic bronchitis in workers of the Donets Basin coal mines. Sov. med. 27 no.11:133-137 N '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Donetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziologii truda (dir. B.N.Onopko).

LEBEDEVA, V. Ye.

LEBEDEVA, V. Ye. : "Teaching the principles of a scientific world outlook to students of the seventh class (based on material in history and literature)." Moscow City Pedagogical Inst imeni V.P. Potemkin. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertations for Degree of Candidate in Pedagogical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopsis' No. 22, 1956

YEVDOKIMOV, M.M.; POLYAKOVA, A.Ya.; LEBEDEVA, V.Ye.; GENERALOV, G.F.; KONSTANTINOVA, N.N.; YEGOROVA, G.S.; CHEKIN, V.M.; KAZAKOVA, Ye.D., red.; ZUBRILINA, Z.P., tekhn. red.

[New kinds of vegetables, melons, squashes, and potatoes] Novye sorta ovoshchnykh, bakhchevykh kul'tur i kartofelia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1956. 124 p. (MIRA 11:10)
(Vegetables) (Vine crops) (Potatoes)

KHOMIK, S.R.; GALAYEV, Yu.V.; LEBEDEVA, Ye.A.

Effect of tetracycline on amino acid decarboxylase of Salmonella typhimurium. Antibiotiki 7 no.6:548-551 Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Rostovskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny i kafedra biokhimii Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(TETRACYCLINE) (SALMONELLA TYPHIMURIUM)
(AMINO ACID DECARBOXYLASES)

LEBEDEVA, Ye. N.

chem (2)

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 4
Feb. 25, 1954
Metallurgy and Metallography

Gradual hardening in fused alkali hydroxides. A. P. Gulyaev, E. A. Lebedeva, and V. V. Sokolovskaya. *Vestnik Mashinostroenisya* 33, No. 8, 79–81(1953).—The properties and use of fused KOH + NaOH baths for stepwise hardening is outlined. M. Hoseh

MF
1-19-54

MALININA, K.A.; SMOL'NIKOV, Ye.A.; SUYETOV, A.P.; BADAYEVA, A.A.; LUNEVA, Z.S.; KUKOLEV, V.V.; SOKOLOVSKAYA, V.V.; LEBEDEVA, Ye.A.; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[Technological operations in the manufacture of metal-cutting tools; instructions] Tekhnologiia izgotovleniia metallorezhushchikh instrumentov; rukovodiashchie materialy. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry. No.7. [Heat treatment] Termicheskaia obrabotka. 1960. 127 p.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy instrumental'nyy institut. 2. Termicheskaya laboratoriya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instrumental'nogo instituta (for all, except Uvarova).
(Metal-cutting tools) (Metals--Heat treatment)

18.3200

78129
SOV/129-60-3-8/16

AUTHORS: Geller, Yu. A. (Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor), Lebedeva, Ye. A. (Engineer)

TITLE: Tool Steels. The Effect of Alloying on Properties of Hypereutectoid Tool Steel

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1960, Nr 3, pp 31-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a report concerning steels investigated in the present work. They were selected to characterize: (a) the effect of carbon (0.98-1.4%); (b) the effect of alloying elements; (c) a joint effect of these elements in steels of more complex composition. These steels were smelted in the high frequency furnace, poured into 35 kg ingots, and forged into round rods 20 to 30 mm diameter, and also into 10 × 10 mm square rods. The forging was begun at 1,050-1,100°C (1,100-1,150°C for steel KhZS and 1,000-1,050°C for steel 9G2F)

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Tool Steels. The Effect of Alloying on Properties of Hypereutectoid Tool Steel

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SOV/129-60-3-8/16

and finished at 850°C. The structure and properties of deformed and annealed steel, structure after annealing, the sensitivity to the formation of carbide lattice; the structure and properties of hardened steel, temperatures of hardening, hardness of cooled steel; the amount of residual austenite, strength, hardeniability, hardness after hardening, properties of annealed steel, stability against tempering, strength of tempered steel, and selection of optimum composition of alloyed steel were all studied and described. The investigation showed that the beneficial effect of alloying elements in hypereutectoid steel has its maximum when their content is 0.8 to 1.1%, or at complex alloying. With higher content, the negative effect of some elements on many properties of steel becomes more pronounced. Chromium (at 0.3-0.8% content) somewhat increases hardenability and hardness after hardening to a larger degree than other elements and assures a uniform distribution of carbides. However, the increase in chromium over 0.8-1% does not improve hardenability but increases the carbide

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heterogeneity, hardness after annealing, the amount of residual austenite, and elevates hardening temperature. Manganese decreases the temperature of hardening, increases hardenability but, when its content is over 1%, greatly increases the amount of residual austenite, which lowers the hardness of steel. Silicon is the only element which, at comparatively small content (0.7-1.5%), retards the second stage of martensite disintegration and increases thermal stability. But when its content is over 1%, silicon increases the hardness after annealing and the sensitivity to decarbonization. It is stated that by rational complex alloying it is possible (at decreased chromium, manganese, and silicon content) to increase the solubility of elements (tungsten and vanadium) which form stable carbides, and by these means to increase the hardenability and hardness. Besides, tungsten and vanadium retard the growth of grain. Vanadium (0.1-0.2%) is the only element which effectively prevents the formation of carbide network. There are

Tool Steels. The Effect of Alloying on Properties of Hypereutectoid Tool Steel

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SOV/129-60-3-8/16

10 figures; 6 tables; and 15 references, 12 Soviet, 2 U.S., 1 German. The U.S. references are: Zimmerman, J. G., Aborn, R. H., Bain, E. C., Transactions ASM, Vol 25, 1937; Luersena Green, Transactions ASM, Vol 22, 1934.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Research Tool Institute (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy instrumental'nyy institut)

Card 4/4

LEBEDEVA, Ye. A. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "~~The~~ C syntomycin-resistant dysentery bacteria and their importance ~~in the~~ for disentery." Rostov ~~o/D~~ -on-Don, 1958. 18 pp (Min of Health RSFSR. Rostov~~sky~~ State Med~~ical~~ Insti~~tute~~). 200 copies. (KL, 37-58, 112).

LEBEDEVA, Ye.A.

Role of atypical variants of Flexner's bacillus in the appearance of infectious experimental process. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 30 no.4:97-102 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz Rostovskogo-na-Donu instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.
(SHIGELLA, infections,
paradysenteriae, atypical strains in exper. infect. (Rus))

LEBEDEVA, Ye.A.

Comparative clinical and bacteriological evaluation of the open and closed methods of care of the umbilical cord. Vop. okhr. mat. i det. 6 no. 1:64-69 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. Ye.K. Aleksandrov) i kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. D.F. TSimbalist) Yaroslavskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. N.Ye. Yarygin).
(UMBILICUS)

LEBEDEVA, Ye.A.; KHOMIK, S.R.; MEDYUKHA, G.A.

Data from an epidemiological study of salmonellosis foci in Rostov-on-Don. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.12: 25-30 D '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz Rostovskogo-na-Donu instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.

(ROSTOV-ON-DON--SALMONELLA INFECTIONS)

ACCESSION NR: AP4020243 S/0129/64/000/003/0010/0016

AUTHOR: Kozlovskiy, I. S.; Lebedeva, Ye. A.; Kalinin, A. T.

TITLE: Strength of case-hardened steel under different conditions of chemical and heat-treatment

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 3, 1964, 10-16

TOPIC TAGS: case hardened steel, continuous muffle furnace, endothermic atmosphere carbon potential, carburization, low alloy steel, mechanical strength heat treatment

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the strength reserve of case-hardened steel by applying rational heat treatment conditions and a proper composition of the gas carburizer. For that purpose, low-alloy steel specimens of the following composition were submitted to chemical, mechanical and microtests: 30KhGT-steel 0.25%C, 1.0% Mn, 1.04% Cr, 0.16% Ni, 0.11% Ti; 30KhGT - steel 0.25% C, 1.0% Mn; 1.0% Cr; 0.3% Ni, 0.13% Ti and 20KhNM - steel 0.2% Mo, 0.28% C; 0.55% Mn; 0.4% Cr and 1.7% Ni. Gas carburization was carried out in an endothermic atmosphere of an 0.4 m^3 air-tight compartment furnace. The gas was supplied at a rate of

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ACCESSION NR: AP4020243

3 m^3/hr. Temperature was 930 C and partial cooling from 815 C lasted for half of the furnace holding period. The authors found that an increase in the carbon contents of the layer above 1% led to a drastic decline in strength characteristics regardless of the heat-treatment conditions. The most favorable strength characteristics were observed in applying an 0.8% C potential and endothermic atmosphere as well as during interrupted saturation. In the latter case a high C potential is maintained in the atmosphere amounting to an average 1.4% C on the surface at the initial stage of the saturation and the potential is subsequently lowered to 0.8% at the second stage. Furthermore, the authors claim that the currently used muffle and shaft furnace with a carbon-rich protective atmosphere produce steel whose strength is lowered by 25 to 30%. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy avtomekhanicheskiy institut (Moscow Automechanical Institute); NIITAVTOPROM

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 31Mar64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: MM	NO REF SOV: 003	OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

LEBEDEVA,, Ye. A.

Dissertation: "Hygienic Characterics of the Salt Content in Food Relations of Pupils in Children's Homes." Cand Med Sci, Leningrad Sanitary Hygiene Medical Inst, Leningrad, 1954. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya, Moscow, No 10, May 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

LEBEDEVA, Ye.A.

Hygienic characteristics of the salt component of food in children's homes. Trudy LSGMI 25:25-40 '55. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy-dotsent Z.M.Agranovskiy).

(SALTS,
in food for child nutrition (Rus))
(FOOD,
salts in food for child nutrition (Rus))

LEBEDEVA, Ye.A.; KOSHINA, Z.P.

Preparation of menus in closed children's institutions.
Trudy LSGMI 25:41-64 '55. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy-dotsent Z.M.Agranovskiy).
(NUTRITION,
in child. institutions (Rus))

KOSHINA, Z.P.; LEBEDEVA, Ye.A.; GESSEN, A.I., redaktor; SHEVCHENKO, F.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Menus and calculation tables for the chemical content of food rations for children's homes] Meniu-raskladki i raschetnye batlitsy khimicheskogo sostava pishchevykh ratsionov dlia detskikh domov. Moskva, Gos. Izd-vo meditsinskoi literatury, 1956. 79 p. (Leningrad. Sanitarno-gigienicheskii meditsinskii institut. Trudy, no.24) (MLRA 9:12)

(FOOD
menu & tables of chem. content of food rations in children's homes)

LEBEDEVA, Ye.A.

Phosphorus metabolism in preschool children and its relation to nutrition. Trudy LSGMI no.47:137-147 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav.kafedroy - dotsent Z.M.Agranovskiy).

(PHOSPHORUS - metabolism)
(NUTRITION)

FERDINAND, Ya.M.; KHOMIK, S.R.; LEBEDEVA, Ye.A.

Ways of reducing further the incidence of typhoid fever. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 5 no. 4:13-16 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz Rostovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.
(TYPHOID FEVER)

AGRANOVSKIY, Z. M., prof.; LEBEDEVA, Ye. A.; MAYKOVA, O. P.; KHARAKHORKINA, K. D.

Nutrition in old age as a hygienic problem and methods for its combined study. Trudy LSGMI 67:8-17 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya s klinikoy alimentarnykh zabolevaniy Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. Z. M. Agranovskiy).

(NUTRITION) (GERIATRICS)

LEBEDEVA, Ye. A.

Characteristics of phosphorus-calcium metabolism in old age. Trudy LSGMI 67:61-83 '62. (MIRA 15:?)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya s klinikoy alimentarnykh zabolevaniy Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. Z. M. Agranovskiy).

(PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM) (CALCIUM METABOLISM)
(GERIATRICS)

LEBEDEVA, Ye. A.; MAYKOVA, O. P.

Dependence between the content of fat and calcium in the diet and their assimilability in old age. Trudy LSGMI 67:114-120 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya s klinikoy alimentarnykh zabolevaniy Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. Z. M. Agranovskiy).

(FAT METABOLISM) (CALCIUM METABOLISM)
(GERIATRICS)

KOSHINA, Z. P.; LEBEDEVA, Ye. A.; MAYKOVA, O. P.; KHARAKHORKINA, K. D.

Metabolism in old age with a dietary ration of products with a limited cholesterol content and plant oils partially replacing animal fats. Trudy LSGMI 67:121-148 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya s klinikoy alimentarnykh zabolevaniy Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. Z. M. Agranovskiy).

(CHOLESTEROL) (NUTRITION) (GERIATRICS)
(METABOLISM)

KOSHINA, Z. P.; LEBEDEVA, Ye. A.; MAYKOVA, O. P.; KHARAKHORKINA, K. D.

Metabolism in old age with a dietary ration enriched by soybean phosphatides. Trudy LSGMI 67:149-174 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya s klinikoy alimentarnykh zabolevaniy Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. Z. M. Agranovskiy).

(SOYBEAN AS FEEDING STUFF) (METABOLISM)
(LECITHIN) (GERIATRICS)

LEBEDEVA, Ye. A.; MAYKOVA, O. P.; KHARAKHORKINA, K. D.

Metabolism in old age with a ration containing an increased quantity of milk, milk products and vegetables. Trudy LSGMI 67: 175-196 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya s klinikoy alimentarnykh zabolevaniy Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. Z. M. Agranovskiy).

(METABOLISM) (GERIATRICS) (NUTRITION)

LEBEDEVA, Ye. A.; MAYKOVA, O. P.; KHARAKHORKINA, K. D.

Recommendations for the rational organization of nutrition in old age. Trudy LSGMI 67:197-201 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya s klinikoy alimentarnykh zabolevaniy Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. Z. M. Agranovskiy).

(NUTRITION) (GERIATRICS)

ARSEN'YEVA-GEYL', A.N.; YONIKHE, O.; LAZAREVA, Ye.N.

Photoemission from F-centers in NaCl and KCl crystals. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.fiz. 29 no.3:463-465 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

LEBEDEVA, Ye.A.

Characteristics of copper metabolism [illegible]. Uch. zap. 24 no.2:23-25 Ye-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Leningradskiy sanitarno-gigiyenicheskiy [illegible], kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya s klinikoy alimentarnykh zabolevaniy (nav. - prof. Z.M. Agranovskiy).

ACC NR: AP6034523 SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/010/0090/0094

AUTHOR: Ferdinand, Ya. M.; Lebedeva, Ye. A.; Marisova, A. P.; Romanova, V. P.; Ol'shteyn, S. Ye.; Gabrilovich, A. B.; Kochar'yan, O. N.; Soboleva, S. V.; Kalinina, K. I.; Murakhovskaya, V. A.; Khanum'yan, T. A.; Rachkovskaya, Yu. K.; Solyanok. L. D.; Mstibovskiy, S. A.; Kovaleva, N. S.; Plyuro, B. A.; Sycheva, N. S.; Rudakova, L. P.; Tupitsyna, L. N. Kolodiy, O. M.; Redechkina, Z. P.; Kurochkin, V. I.; Vozzhayeva, A. P.; Vetlugina, K. F.; Vorob'yeva, A. P. Vevyur, N. A.; Zhigul'skaya, I. F.; Smirnova, M. A.; Tikhonova, N. N.; Kurdova, N. G.; Yevsyukova, N. V.; Azova, S. M.; Babicheva, L. M.; Popova, A. G.; Tokarev, G. N.; Rastrigin, N. P.; Kuz'mina, A. N.; Goncharenko, O..N.; Borozdenko, T. F.; Rastrigina, G. V.

ORG: Rostov-on-Don Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology, and Hygiene (Rostovskiy-na-Donu institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny); Department of Infectious and Childhood Diseases, Rostov Medical Institute (Kafedra infektsionnykh i detskikh bolezney Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta); Municiple Sanitation and Epidemiological Station (Gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya); Hospital No. 1 (Bol'nitsa No. 1.); Infectious Disease Clinic, Saratov Medical Institute (Klinika infektsionnykh bolezney Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta); Department of Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, Astrakhan Medical Institute (Kafedra mikrobiologii i infektsionnykh bolezney Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta);

Card 1/3 UDC:616.927+616.927.71-008.97

ACC NR AP6034523

Municipal Sanitation and Epidemiological Station (Gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya); Hospital im. Bekhterev (Bol'nitsa); Volgograd Division, Rostov-on-Don Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology, and Hygiene (Volgogradskiy filial Rostovskogo-na-Donu instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny); Municipal Epidemiological Station (Gorodskaya epidemiologicheskoya stantsiya); Hospital No. 10 (Bol'nitsa No. 10)

TITLE: Typhoid and paratyphoid carriers

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 10, 1966, 90-94

TOPIC TAGS: human ailment, infective disease, typhoid, paratyphoid carrier state, disease incidence

ABSTRACT: Chronic typhoid or paratyphoid carrier state is accompanied by low bacterial and phagocytic indices in the blood. These indices are higher if protective substances and greater antibody titers are present. Depressed antibody formation

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP6034523 SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/010/0090/0094

AUTHOR: Ferdinand, Ya. M.; Lebedeva, Ye. A.; Marisova, A. P.; Romanova, V. P.; Ol'shteyn, S. Ye.; Gabrilovich, A. B.; Kochar'yan, O. N.; Soboleva, S. V.; Kalinina, K. I.; Murakhovskaya, V. A.; Khanum'yan, T. A.; Rachkovskaya, Yu. K.; Solyanok. L. D.; Mstibovskiy, S. A.; Kovaleva, N. S.; Plyuro, B. A.; Sycheva, N. S.; Rudakova, L. P.; Tupitsyna, L. N. Kolodiy, O. M.; Redechkina, Z. P.; Kurochkin, V. I.; Vozzhayeva, A. P.; Vetlugina, K. F.; Vorob'yeva, A. P. Vevyur, N. A.; Zhigul'skaya, I. F.; Smirnova, M. A.; Tikhonova, N. N.; Kurdova, N. G.; Yevsyukova, N. V.; Azova, S. M.; Babicheva, L. M.; Popova, A. G.; Tokarev, G. N.; Rastrigin, N. P.; Kuz'mina, A. N.; Goncharenko, O..N.; Borozdenko, T. F.; Rastrigina, G. V.

ORG: Rostov-on-Don Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology, and Hygiene (Rostovskiy-na-Donu institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny); Department of Infectious and Childhood Diseases, Rostov Medical Institute (Kafedra infektsionnykh i detskikh bolezney Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta); Municiple Sanitation and Epidemiological Station (Gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya); Hospital No. 1 (Bol'nitsa No. 1.); Infectious Disease Clinic, Saratov Medical Institute (Klinika infektsionnykh bolezney Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta); Department of Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, Astrakhan Medical Institute (Kafedra mikrobiologii i infektsionnykh bolezney Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta);

Card 3/3 UDC:616.927+616.927.71-008.97

LEBEDEVA, Ye. G.

LEBEDEVA, Ye. G. - "Potatoes in the taiga zone of the Yenisey north." Vladivostok, 1955. Acad Sci USSR. Far East Affiliate imeni V. L. Komarov. (Dissertation for degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No 48. 26 November 1955. Moscow.

LEBEDEVA, Ye.G.; LIVSHITS, A.A.

Diagnostic value of the ring reaction with a color antigen in determining the infection of milk with Brucella. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.11:68-71 N '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz Respublikanskoy protivobrutselleznoy stantsii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR glavnyy vrach kandidat meditsinskikh nauk S.A. Imamaliyev)

(MILK, bacteriology,
Brucella, determ., annular reaction with color antigen)
(BRUCELLA
in milk, determ., annular reaction with color antigen)

LEBEDEVA, YE. I.

BII-6

Use of chloramine in dyeing and finishing. E. I. Lebedeva and A. E. Melnikova (*Tekst. prom.*, 1950, No. 11, 41).—The colour of grey cotton fabrics made from low-grade cotton containing husk is improved by treatment in a liquor containing 10 g. per l. of chloramine T and 20 g. per l. of NaOH at 90—95° before dyeing. Procedure is described.

E. B. Uvarov.

LEBEDEVA, Ye.I.

Universal rigging for the simultaneous die stamping of cylindrical instrument parts. Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 3 no.1:43-46 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

(Sheet-metal work) (Metalworking machinery)

LEBEDEVA, Ye.I.

Universal block with automatic feed for fixing die sets. Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 5 no.12:39-41 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

L 14254-66 EWT(1)/FS(v)-3 SCTB DD/RD

ACC NR: AT6003909 SOURCE CODE: UR/2865/65/004/000/0687/0693

AUTHOR: Lebedeva, Ye. K.; Meleshko, G. I.; Shakhova, A. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Utilization of elements of mineral nutrition by Chlorella cells in intensive cultivation

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 4, 1965, 687-693

TOPIC TAGS: Chlorella, mineral, acid base equilibrium, plant growth, chemical composition, solution concentration

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed to determine the mineral-salt requirements of a thermophylic strain of Chlorella pyrenoidosa S-39 in order to calculate the additions to the medium required during prolonged intensive culture. The cultures were grown in a Tamiya medium containing the following amounts of mineral salts per liter: 5 g KNO_3, 2.5 g $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, 1.25 g KH_2PO_4, 1.2 mg Fe^{+2}, and microelements as prescribed by Arnon. The Chlorella was cultured in a closed-air cultivator which contained

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3—5% CO_2. A temperature of 39—40° C was maintened, and the suspension was illuminated around the clock.

When Chlorella was cultivated without additional corrections to the medium, the pH shifted from 6.6 to 8.8 or even to 9.0. However this did not affect the rate of growth, which was from 0.5—0.6 billion cells per ml per diem. In a number of experiments the pH was corrected by means of nitric acid so that it remained between 6 and 7, thus preventing magnesium and phosphorus from precipitating out as more or less insoluble salts. During the process of cultivation concentrations of elements varied within the following limits: nitrogen, 0.70—0.05 g/liter; phosphorus, 0.30—0.10 g/liter; sulfur, 0.32—0.22 g/liter; calcium, 2.3—2.15 g/liter; magnesium, 0.24—0.18 g/liter; and iron, 0.0012—0.0001 g/liter. The elements composing the biomass of Chlorella obtained in various experiments are shown in Table 1.

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Table 1. Chemical elements composing the biomass of Chlorella (in % of dry weight)

No. of experiment	N	P	S	K	Mg	Fe
1	7,87	1,80	1,07	1,50	0,68	0,01
2	7,70	1,80	1,18	1,68	0,48	0,03
3	8,20	1,70	1,06	1,60	0,55	0,02
4	8,20	1,65	—	1,63	0,48	0,05
5	—	1,76	1,19	—	—	—
Average	8,00±0.21	1.74±0.05	1.12±0.06	1.60±0.05	0.57±0.08	0.03±0.01

As Table 1 shows, the amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus, sulfur, and calcium remain relatively stable, deviating within a limit of 7%. The magnesium content was relatively stable, although it sometimes deviated by as much as 20%. The most variable element was iron. The data obtained on the chemical composition of Chlorella grown in Tamiya medium made it possible to estimate the amount of corrective additions to the medium nec-

essary for prolonged cultivation of Chlorella pyrenoidosa S-39. The amount of nitrogen removed from the medium and its accumulation in the composition of the biomass of Chlorella is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Removal of nitrogen from Tamiya medium and its accumulation in the biomass of Chlorella

No. of experiment	Dry wt of 100 million cells in g	Removal of nitrogen from the medium, in mg		Content of nitrogen in biomass	
		per 100 million cells	per gram of dry weight	per gram of dry weight	% of amt. removed
1	0.76	0.060	81.0	78.8	97
2	0.66	0.057	86.0	84.0	98
3	0.73	0.057	78.0	78.0	100
4	0.80	0.066	82.5	78.1	94.5
5	0.73	0.060	82.5	77.0	93.3
Average	0.73 ± 0.03	0.061 ± 0.004	82.0 ± 1.9	79.1 ± 1.9	96.5 ± 2.1

Table 3. Removal of magnesium and phosphorus from Tamiye medium

No. of experiment	magnesium	phosphorus	magnesium	phosphorus
	mg per 100 million cells		mg per 1 g of dry weight	
1	0.0039	0.0140	4,90	17.80
2	0.0054	0.0156	7.35	21.00
3	0.0048	0.0104	6.55	14.20
4	0.0050	0.0121	6.95	16.50
5	0.0030	0.0094	4.05	12.90
6	0.0050	0.0128	6.40	17.30
7	0.0030	0.0149	6.05	18.40
8	0.0050	—	6.80	—
9	—	0,0150	—	17.00
Average	0,0044± ±0,0008	0.013±0.0016	5,75±1.20	17,60±1.70

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A comparison of the amounts of nitrogen removed from the medium and its accumulation in the biomass indicate that the difference between the two is very small, varying from 3.5 to 7%. Table 3 shows the amounts of magnesium and phosphorus removed from the medium.

A removal of magnesium in different experiments is quite unstable and varies by as much as 23% from the average amount; the removal of phosphorus is much more stable.

Table 4 shows the absolute amounts of microelements of mineral nutrition which must be added to the solution for correcting the medium during the cultivation of Chlorella pyrenoidosa S-39, as well as molar and weight relationships between these elements. Table 4 also shows that Chlorella requires a comparatively large amount of nitrogen.

Table 4. Amount of elements of mineral nutrition added to the nutrient medium calculated for an increase of 1 g of biomass

element	Amount of elements		Relative value	
	mg/g	mg (mg·atom/g)	weight relation	molar relation
Nitrogen	82.0	5.85	1	1
Phosphorus	17.4	0.56	0.212	0.095
Sulphur	11.2	0.35	0.136	0.060
Calcium	16.9	0.42	0.105	0.072
Magnesium	5.7	0.24	0.070	0.041
Iron	0.3	0.0056	0.0037	0.001

Table 5 shows the absolute amounts of compounds which must be added to the neutral medium in order to correct it for the proper concentration of elements and the pH.

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Table 5. Absolute amounts of acid and salts added to the nutrient medium calculated for an increase of 1 g of biomass

Compound	m mol	g	Compound	m mol	g
HNO_3	5.85	0.300	$MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$	0.24	0.059
KH_2PO_4	0.42	0.057	H_2SO_4	0.11	0.010
HP_3O_4	0.12	0.011	$FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$	0.0056	0.0015

On the basis of data presented in Table 5 it is possible to calculate the composition of solutions required for prolonged intensive cultivation of Chlorella pyrenoidosa S-39 so that optimal concentrations of macroelements of the mineral nutrition will be maintained. Orig. art. has 5 tables.

[ATD PRESS: 4091-F]

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LEBEDEVA, Ye. M.

BARSUKOV, M.I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KIZYURIN, A.D., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BORINEVICH, V.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BORMUSOVA, S.N., agronom; VERMENICHEVA, M.D., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; GESHELE, E.E., doktor biol. nauk; GOROKHOV, G.I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; GUBKIN, S.M., kand. veterinarnykh nauk; YELYKOVA, L.I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KOTT, S.V., doktor biol. nauk; KOCHKINA, V.A., agronom; LAMBIN, A.Z., doktor biol.nauk; LEBEDEVA, Ye.M., agronom; MALAKHOVSKIY, A.Ya., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MAYBORODA, N.M., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MAYDANYUK, A.E., zootekhnik; OVSYANNIKOV, G.Ye., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; PETROV, F.A., kand.biol.nauk; POGORELOV, P.F., agronom; POLKOSHNIKOV, M.G., dotsent; RENARD, G.K., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; RUCHKIN, V.N., prof.; SADYRIN, M.M., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; TOBOL'SKIY, V.YA., vetvrach; TYAZHEL'NIKOV, S.D., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; UKHIN, I.I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; FEDOROV, G.V., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; CHIRKOV, D.I., zootekhnik; TSINGOVATOV, V.A., prof.; SHVETSOVA, A.N., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SHEVLYAGIN, A.I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SHMENOVSKIY, A.A., red.; GOLUBINSKAYA, Ye.S., red.; NECHAYEVA, Ye.G., red.; PERESYPKINA, Z.D., tekhnicheskiy red.

[Siberian agronomist's reference manual] Spravochnaia kniga agronoma Sibiri. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, Vol.2. 1957. 839 p. (MIRA 11:3)
(Siberia--Agriculture)

LEBEDEVA, Ye. M.

"The Use of Non-Linear Elements in Automation Schemes of Rural Electric Plants and the Elaboration of a Contactless Voltage Relay". 9 Jun '53.

Dissertation for the degree of Cand. Tech. Sci. at the All-Union Inst. for the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture.

Official opponents were: Dr. Tech. Sci., Prof. M. A. Babikov and Prof. V. N. Stepanov.

LEBEDEVA, Ye.M., stomatolog

Tartness or hyperesthesia? Zdorov'e 6 no.5:31 My '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(ENAMEL, DENTAL)

LEBEDEVA, Ye.M., stomatolog

Why gums bleed. Zdorov'e 7 no. 5:31 My '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(GUMS—DISEASES)

KRYUKOV, P.A.; SOLOMIN, G.A.; GOREMYKIN, V.E.; TSYBA, N.P.; MANIKHIN, V.I.; LEBEDEVA, Ye.M.

Oxidation-reduction state of waters and rocks in the region of the construction site of Stalingrad Hydroelectric Power Station. Gidrokhim. mat.31:142-163 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, g. Novocherkassk.
(Stalingrad Hydroelectric Power Station region--Water, Underground)
(Oxidation-reduction reaction) (Geochemistry)

LEBEDEVA, Ye.M.; FESENKO, N.G.

Hydrochemical regime of the Northern Donets River near the village of Svetlichnoye after the beginning of exploitation of the Northern Donets -- Donets Basin Canal. Gidrokhim. mat. 35:107-115 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut, Novocherkassk.
(Northern Donets River--Water--Composition)

LEBEDEVA, Ye.M.; FESENKO, N.G.

Pollution map of Donets Basin rivers. Gidrokhim. mat. 35:116-120 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut, Novocherkassk.
(Donets Basin--Water--Pollution)

LEBEDEVA, Yekaterina Mikhaylovna; PANKINA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Electrical methods for measuring electrical quantities] Elektricheskie metody izmereniia elektricheskikh velichin. Moskva, Pt.1.[Electric measuring apparatus] Elektroizmeritel'nye pribory. 1962. 54 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Moscow. Gornyy institut. Kafedra obshchey i gornoy elektrotekhniki.
(Electric gauges)

LEBEDEVA, Yevgeniya Mikhaylovna; PONOMAREVA, Vera Aleksandrovna; KALONTAROV, D.Ye., red.; BYKOVSKAYA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for nurses in stomatological institutions] Posobie dlia medetsinskikh sester stomatologicheskikh uchrezhdenii. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 111 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(NURSES AND NURSING)
(STOMATOLOGY--HANDBOOKS, MANUALS, ETC.)

LEBEDEVA, Ye.M., ordinator

Treatment of pulpitis by tetracycline and terramycin. Teor. i prak.stom. no.6:100-101 '63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Iz kafedry terapevticheskoy stomatologii (zav. - prof. Ye.Ye. Platonov) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.

LEBEDEVA, Ye.M.; FESENKO, N.G.

Effect of the "Donsoda" combine on the mineralization of water in the Northern Donets River. Gidrokhim.mat. 36:64-74 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut, Novocherkassk. Submitted December 16, 1961.

S/153/62/005/002/003/004
E075/2435

AUTHORS: Korovin, S.S., Lebedeva, Ye.N., Reznik, A.M., Komissarova, L.N., Kuznetsova, G.P.

TITLE: Extraction of zirconium and hafnium with tributylphosphate

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya. v.5, no.2, 1962, 231-235

TEXT: The object of the work was to investigate distribution of Zr and Hf between nitric acid solutions and tributylphosphate (TBF). A 50% solution of TBF in o-xylene saturated with nitric acid was used as the extractant. Nitric acid concentration in the metal solutions was 6 mole/litre. Distribution of Zr and Hf was studied for the solutions containing 2.4, 16.2, 50.0, 70.0, 95.8 and 100% Hf. It was established that the behaviour of Zr and Hf is interconnected during the extraction but the influence of Zr on the extraction of Hf is more marked than the reverse influence. When a solution contains a predominant quantity of one of the metals, the extraction of the other metal is retarded. The maximum distribution coefficients (20.9) were obtained for the

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Extraction of zirconium and ...

solutions containing the smallest quantity of Hf (2.4% HfO_2). The coefficient decreases with the increasing concentration of Hf. When the concentration of the metals in the solution increases, the distribution coefficient increases and then decreases; thus, for Hf concentration of 50%, the coefficients are 5.8, 18.5 and 15.8 for the summed concentrations of the oxides in the solutions of 14.5, 73.6 and 92.1 g/litre respectively. It is concluded that the method can be used not only for the purification of Zr from Hf but also for the preparation of pure Hf. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V.Lomonosova, Kafedra tekhnologii redkikh i rasseyannykh elementov (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M.V.Lomonosov, Department of Rare and Dispersed Elements Technology)

SUBMITTED: October 17, 1960

S/078/62/007/010/008/008
B144/B186

AUTHORS: Korovin, S. S., Dedich, K., Lebedeva, Ye. N., Reznik, A. M.

TITLE: Extraction of zirconium and hafnium from mixtures of nitric and perchloride acids by tributyl phosphate

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 7, no. 10, 1962, 2475-2477

TEXT: Zr and Hf were extracted at a constant total acid concentration of 6 moles/liter and at various HNO_3:$HClO_4$ ratios by using 50 % (1.83 moles per liter) solution of tributyl phosphate (TBP) in o-xylene. The maximum distribution coefficients, α_{Zr} = 320 and α_{Hf} = 21, were obtained at an HNO_3:$HClO_4$ ratio of 1:5. If this ratio is changed in favor of HNO_3 the extraction by $HClO_4$ drops, and it becomes practically zero at HNO_3 concentrations above 3 moles/liter. Suggested explanations of the strong increase in the distribution coefficients for extraction from solutions containing HNO_3 + $HClO_4$ are: (1) Formation of mixed complexes of the type $Zr(NO_3)_x(ClO_4)_{4-x}\cdot 2TBP$; (2) in $HClO_4$ solutions, the degree of poly-

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Extraction of zirconium and ...

merization of nitric Zr is lower than in HNO_3 solutions; (3) effect of the acid activity coefficients being changed in mixed solutions; (4) presence of free TBP in the organic phase at HNO_3 concentrations up to 2 moles/liter in the aqueous phase; this phenomenon will be the subject of further studies. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov). Kafedra tekhnologii redkikh i rasseyannykh elementov (Department of Technology of Rare and Trace Elements)

SUBMITTED: January 22, 1962

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LEBEDEVA, Ye.N.; KORCVIN, S.S.; ROZEN, A.M.

Extraction method of studying the polymerization of hafnium in nitric acid solutions. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.7:1744-1757 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:9)

KOROVIN, S.S.; LEBEDEVA, Ye.N.; DEDICH, K.; REZNIK, A.M.; ROZEN, A.M.

Extraction of nitric and perchloric acids from their mixtures by n-tributyl phosphate. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.2:518-523 F '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni Lomonosova, kafedra khimii i tekhnologii redkikh i rasseyannykh elementov. Submitted April 15, 1964.

VISHNEVSKIY, A.A.; BERASHEVICH, N.K.; LEBEDEVA, Ye.N.; NOVIKOVA, V.I.

Effect of pathological pregnancy and labor on the development intracranial trauma and asphyxia of the fetus. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ivan. gos. med. inst. no. 28:267-272 '63 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zav. - dotsent M.A. Timokhina) Ivanovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent Ya.M. Romanov).

LEBEDEVA, Ye.N., glavnyy vrach

Dynamics of abortions among women, according to compiled data of the Maternity Hospital No. 4, and ways for their reduction. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ivan. gos. med. inst. no.28:327-329 '63. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zav. kafedroy - dotsent M.A. Timokhina) Ivanovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent Ya.M. Romanov) na baze rodil'nogo doma No.4 (glavnyy vrach Ye. N. Lebedeva).

TIMOKHINA, M.A., dotsent; TALLERCHIK, V.A., oblastnoy akusher-ginekolog; LEBEDEVA, Ye. N., Vrach; LEVIT, D.O.; SHERYSHEVA, Z.G.; MALENKOVA, N.A.

Cause and prevention of incomplete pregnancy. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ivan. gos. med. inst. no. 28:330-339 '63 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zav. kafedroy-dotsent M.A. Timokhina) Ivanovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor-dotsent Ya. M. Romanov) i Ivanovskogo oblastnogo zdravotdela (zav. N.N. Vavulina).

SOV/138-58-11-7/14

AUTHORS: Kondorskaya, V.A., Lebedeva, Ye.P.

TITLE: On Sources for Reducing the Production Costs of Rubberised Fabric Gloves (Ob istochnikakh snizheniya sebestoimosti rezino-tkanevykh rukavov)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1958, Nr 11, pp 26 - 28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The production costs for various types of industrial gloves are analysed, giving comparative figures for four manufacturing plants. Discrepancies in the individual cost items of the various plants are pointed out and recommendations are made aiming at reducing production costs. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the Rubber Industry)

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SHAKH, A.D.; KARASEVA, A.F.; ZHDANOVA, L.A.; LEBEDEVA, Ye.P.

Technical and economic indices of the operation of plants manufacturing technical rubber goods in 1959. Kauch. i rez. 19 no.8:38-42 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti.
(Rubber goods)

SHAKH, A.D.; KARASEVA, A.F.; Prinimali uchastiye: ZHDANOVA, L.A.; NOVOZHILOVA, N.G.; LEBEDEVA, Ye.P.

Technical and economic indices of the rubber goods industry for 1960. Kauch. i rez. 20 no.9:41-45 S '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti.
(Rubber goods)
(Rubber industry—Labor productivity)

KARASEVA, A.F.; GULYAYEV, P.N.; LEBEDEVA, Ye.P.; NOVOZHILOVA, N.G.; PEROVA, V.A.; KOREN'KOVA, S.Ya.

Establishing new prices for the production of industrial rubber goods. Kauch. i rez. 22 no.6:44-47 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti.
(Rubber goods--Prices)

LEBEDEVA, Ye. S.

BOL'SHAKOV, P. Ye.: LEBEDEVA, Ye. S.

Moscow

Nitrogen Institute, Moscow, (-1939-)

"The Liquid-Vapor Equilibrium in the System Ammonia-Mechane - Nitrogen under High Pressure."

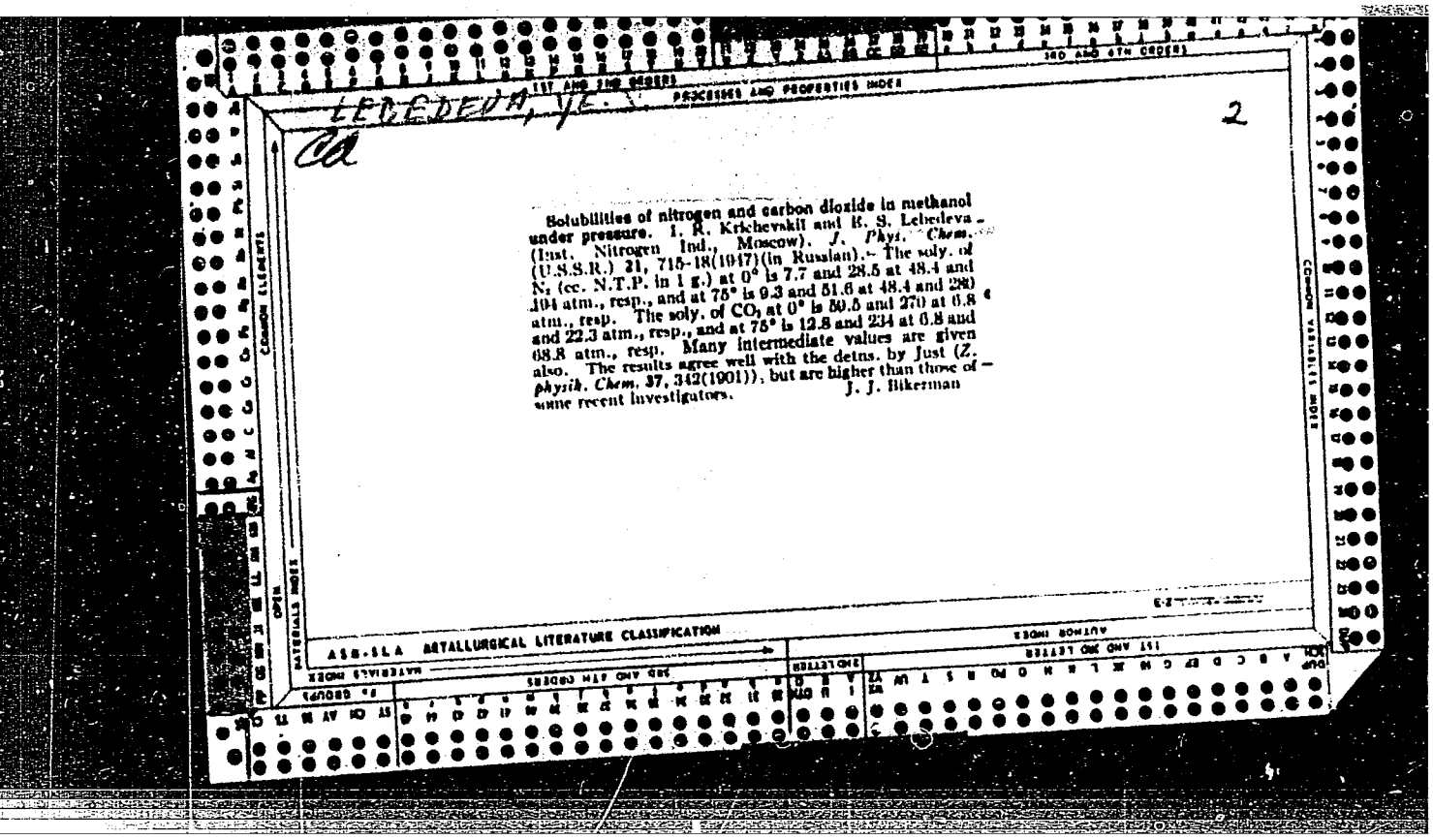
Zhur. Fiz. Khim., Vol. 14, No. 2, 1940

LEBEDEVA, Ye.P.

Gamma therapy of malignant tumors of the pharynx using radioactive cobalt. Med.rad. no.5:46-49 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz kafedry meditsinskoy radiologii Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i radiokhirurgicheskogo otdeleniya TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy radiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(PHARYNX--CANCER) (COBALT---ISOTOPES)
(GAMMA RAYS---THERAPEUTIC USE)



LEBEDEVA, YE.

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Solubilities of nitrogen and carbon dioxide in methanol under pressure. I. R. Krichevskii and E. S. Lebedeva (Inst. Nitrogen Ind., Moscow). *J. Phys. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 21, 715–18(1947)(in Russian).– The soly. of N_2 (cc. N.T.P. in 1 g.) at 0° is 7.7 and 28.5 at 48.4 and 104 atm., resp., and at 75° is 9.3 and 51.6 at 48.4 and 282 atm., resp. The soly. of CO_2 at 0° is 80.5 and 270 at 0.8 and 22.3 atm., resp., and at 75° is 12.8 and 234 at 0.8 and 68.8 atm., resp. Many intermediate values are given also. The results agree well with the detns. by Just (*Z. physik. Chem.* 37, 342(1901)), but are higher than those of some recent investigators.

J. J. Bikerman

S/076/61/035/011/008/013
B110/B147

AUTHORS: Lebedeva, Ye. S., and Khodeyeva, S. M.

TITLE: Phase equilibria and volume ratios in the acetylene - ammonia system under pressure

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 11, 1961, 2602-2607

TEXT: Phase equilibria and volume ratios in the acetylene - ammonia system were studied at temperatures above 0°C and pressures ⩽ 70 at. The p-V-t-N relationships for liquid-gas systems were studied by techniques developed by I. R. Krichevskiy, G. A. Sorina (Ref. 2: Zh. fiz. khimii, 32, 1151, 1959) and D. S. Tsiklis, A. N. Kofman (Ref. 3: ibid., 35, 1120, 1961). For studying the boundary curve of the acetylene - ammonia system given in V-t-N parameters, the temperature of disappearance of one phase was determined in a thick-walled high-pressure glass flask (Fig. 1) (inside diameter 2 to 4 mm, outside diameter 10 to 12 mm, 150 mm long) sealed at one end. The flange at the open end is clenched by nipple 5 and nut 4. Insert 2 (with an opening of 0.3 mm) made of фторопласт-4 (Ftoroplast-4) is used as sealant. Ring 3 made of Ftoroplast-4 was fas-

tened below the flange. Valve spindle 9 has a central duct which is used to pass C_2H_2 and NH_3. The tapered end of 9, along with 2, seals the space filled with the substance to be analyzed. The temperature dependence of the overall pressure above the solutions of certain molar volumes and of the compositions was determined at several temperatures in the autoclave (6 mm in diameter, 14 mm in diameter in the top, 190 mm long). The error in pressure determination was ± 0.3 at. The temperature dependences of the molar volume of the liquid or gaseous solutions at the boundary curves (Table 1) and the molar volumes of the solutions at the critical points and the maximum-contact points (Table 2) were determined. Molar volumes and compositions are marked by crosses on the lines a-a', b-b', c-c', d-d' in Fig. 4. The dependence of pressure on the composition (Fig. 5) was obtained by evaluating the experimental values of p-V-t-N. The molar volumes of the C_2H_2 solution in liquid NH_3 were calculated by additive treatment. The curves end in the critical points. The authors thank I. P. Krichevskiy for advice. There are 8 figures, 6 tables, and 6 references: 5 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: H. B. Sargent, Chem. Engn., 64, 250, 1957.

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tened below the flange. Valve spindle 9 has a central duct which is used to pass C_2H_2 and NH_3. The tapered end of 9, along with 2, seals the space filled with the substance to be analyzed. The temperature dependence of the overall pressure above the solutions of certain molar volumes and of the compositions was determined at several temperatures in the autoclave (6 mm in diameter, 14 mm in diameter in the top, 190 mm long). The error in pressure determination was ± 0.3 at. The temperature dependences of the molar volume of the liquid or gaseous solutions at the boundary curves (Table 1) and the molar volumes of the solutions at the critical points and the maximum-contact points (Table 2) were determined. Molar volumes and compositions are marked by crosses on the lines a-a', b-b', c-c', d-d' in Fig. 4. The dependence of pressure on the composition (Fig. 5) was obtained by evaluating the experimental values of p-V-t-N. The molar volumes of the C_2H_2 solution in liquid NH_3 were calculated by additive treatment. The curves end in the critical points. The authors thank I. P. Krichevskiy for advice. There are 8 figures, 6 tables, and 6 references: 5 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: H. B. Sargent, Chem. Engn., 64, 250, 1957.

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